

**INTERPRETATION AND WRITTEN TRANSLATION AND INTERRELATED
TRAINING**

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Abstract: This article says that the translator of a written text has some time to think about his translation, to consult dictionaries, to evaluate different translation options and choose the best one. When interpreting, the translator cannot use a dictionary or think about his translation. This means that the interpreter must develop automated translation skills: he must have impeccable knowledge of vocabulary, allowing him to find the equivalent immediately and without thinking.

Key words: Translator, reverse correction, translation, access to dictionaries, different translation options, oral translation, use a dictionary, develop, automated translation skills, vocabulary, term, phraseology, stamp.

A translator who has to translate political speeches (for example, in international organizations) can also often familiarize himself in advance with the speeches and articles of the relevant speaker (or other representatives of the same state) on the topic of the upcoming meeting. Finding out the point of view of the relevant person (state) on the issue to be discussed greatly facilitates the task of the translator.

Of course, it makes sense to resort to such methods mainly in cases where the relevant area of knowledge is little known to the translator. A translator who has worked for a long time at congresses and conferences concerning a certain area, or in international organizations, gains experience, becomes familiar with the relevant range of concepts, repeatedly hears the same people speak on the same topic, and then the difficulties in understanding the meaning are reduced to a minimum.

The impossibility of reverse correction can often be overcome by using the method of corrective compensation. The translator, not knowing the meaning of the subsequent phrase and therefore not fully understanding the meaning of the one being translated, is forced to resort to a generalized translation, to give words of the broadest, most binding (least informative) meaning. Later, having heard the subsequent phrase and having clarified the meaning of the previous (already translated) phrase in light of it, the translator makes a reverse correction not by making a reservation ("I apologize, I translated incorrectly, I should have translated it this way"), but by introducing the appropriate clarification into the text of the subsequent phrase itself.

The process of translation from a foreign language into the native language differs from the process of translation from the native language into a foreign language in its specific difficulties. When translating into a foreign language, the translator understands the original text without difficulty, and the whole difficulty of the translation lies in the formulation of the text in the foreign language. When interpreting from a foreign language into the native language, the main difficulty lies in understanding the original text, while expressing the understood thought in the native language usually does not cause great difficulties.

A translator of a written text has some time to think over his translation, to consult dictionaries, to evaluate different translation options and to choose the best one. In oral translation, a translator can neither use a dictionary nor think over his translation. This means that an interpreter must develop automated translation skills: he must have an impeccable knowledge of vocabulary, allowing him to find an equivalent immediately and without thinking. For each term, for each phraseological unit, for each cliché, a translation must be ready. At the same time, a translator must be able to grasp the general meaning even in the case of not knowing some rare words.

In written translation, everything is much simpler: the translator begins with a general familiarization with the text, has the opportunity to translate the entire text step by step, starting with small parts of the text, knowing the general meaning of the subsequent ones. Most of the unclear moments of individual blocks of the translated text can be resolved in the course of the general subsequent correction of the translation. Sometimes, translating subsequent parts of the text, the translator discovers errors in the previous phrases, and has the opportunity to correct them, relying on the general meaning of the text or phrase. In this regard, the interpreter has a different, not so advantageous position. Translating the initial parts of the text, he is not yet familiar with the subsequent ones and cannot take them into account in the future. Translating the following phrases, he can no longer correct the previous ones. This is, perhaps, one of the main difficulties that an interpreter experiences. However, this problem can be solved. At scientific congresses, for example, very often abstracts of reports are published, which can be read in advance. This will help to understand the main idea of the report or the topic of the conference in advance.

While a translator of a written text has some time to think over his translation, to search for information in dictionaries, to evaluate various translation options and choose the best one, an interpreter must make a decision with the utmost precision and in the shortest possible time. This means that such a specialist must develop automated skills of oral translation: he must have excellent knowledge of vocabulary, allowing him to determine the equivalent of the word or phrase being translated with absolute precision and do so immediately, without weighing various translation options. For each phraseological unit, for each term, it is necessary to have a translation ready. At the same time, an interpreter must be able to grasp the general meaning even in the case of ignorance of any highly specialized terms or phraseological units.

Due to the particular complexity of oral translation, the requirements for it are not as strict as for written translation. Some stylistic roughness or minor inaccuracies of translation, unacceptable in written translation, remain within the limits of what is acceptable in oral translation. The semantic basis of the text must be conveyed in oral translation in any case. Secondary details are conveyed more or less fully, depending on the possibilities. Sometimes in oral translation it is necessary to sacrifice secondary details due to insufficiently precise knowledge of the word or reality, due to the fact that the translator did not hear correctly or - in consecutive translation - could not remember the corresponding word; sometimes in simultaneous translation the translator may not have enough time to translate some secondary details.

The interpreter's situation is different. When translating the initial parts of the text, he is not yet familiar with the subsequent parts and cannot take them into account when translating the initial parts. When translating subsequent phrases, he can no longer correct anything in the previous ones. This is a very significant difficulty in interpreting. Some inexperienced interpreters try to get around it by correcting themselves on the fly or informing the listeners that mistakes were made in the previous part of the translation. Such corrections, distracting the listeners'

attention from the content of the text and switching it to the process of translation, do more harm than good. This method can be used only in the most exceptional cases, when the main idea of the text is distorted in a significant way.

In conclusion, it can be said that the difficulties associated with the impossibility of reverse correction of the text can sometimes be alleviated. At scientific congresses, for example, abstracts of reports are often published. Preliminary (before translation) familiarization with the abstracts allows one to understand the main idea of the report in advance. If there are no abstracts, but the topic of the speech is known (or, at least, the topic that will be discussed at the meeting), the translator can read the works of the person who is going to speak in advance. From these works, one can become more familiar with the problems to be discussed and find out the author's point of view on these problems. And this will make it easier to understand (and sometimes even predict in advance) the main idea of the speech.

Perhaps, it is precisely because of the above-mentioned features that the requirements for oral translation are not as strict as for written translation. Some stylistic roughness and minor inaccuracies that are unacceptable in written translation are allowed. However, the semantic basis of oral translation must be conveyed in full, without distortion on the part of the translator. This is the special value of many years of experience of an oral translator who knows the specifics of translation in a particular area.

Conclusions

At first glance, the difference between interpreting and translating boils down to the way in which thoughts are expressed: interpreters deal with spoken language, while translators deal with printed text. However, the differences in the training, skills, and talents required for these two types of translation are much greater than the similarities.

The most important professional quality of a translator is the ability to understand the source text and the culture of the country in which it was created, so that, using a good library of dictionaries and reference materials, the source text can be clearly and accurately expressed in the target language. In other words, despite the importance of linguistic and cultural knowledge, the most important distinguishing feature of a qualified translator is the ability to write well in the target language.

An interpreter must be able to translate in both directions on the spot, without using dictionaries or other reference materials. In addition, an interpreter must be able to accurately remember words spoken by a native speaker of the source language 5-10 minutes ago. And an interpreter also needs a certain intellectual level that allows him to instantly transform idioms, colloquial expressions and other cultural terms into similar units of another language that are understandable to the target audience.

There are two types of interpreting: consecutive and simultaneous. Most often, simultaneous interpreting is used, when the interpreter sits in a booth with headphones and speaks into a microphone. However, this technique is used when interpreting speeches and performances, when the interpreter "whispers" the translation into the ear of foreign guests or delegates.

In consecutive interpreting, the speaker pauses every 1-5 minutes (usually at the end of each "paragraph" or complete thought), during which the interpreter reads out what was said in the target language. In such cases, it is very important for the interpreter to be able to take notes,

because few people manage to remember an entire fragment of speech without missing any important details.

When translating technical documents, knowledge of the language alone is no longer enough: in this case, technical translators are required who fully understand the content of specialized documents. In other words, to translate technical documents well, the translator must understand their meaning at the same level as the audience that will read his translation.

The more complex the terminology, the more relevant specialist knowledge is required from the translator. If the translator does not have this knowledge, even minor translation errors can have serious consequences:

- ✓ If assembly or operating instructions are translated incorrectly, this can lead to accidents at work;
- ✓ An incorrectly translated patent application can be rejected, causing the company to lose additional time and money;
- ✓ A patient may receive the wrong care and treatment;
- ✓ Advertising materials may lose their impact or, even worse, offend representatives of the target culture.

A qualified interpreter needs the following:

- ✓ Good familiarity with the general subject matter;
- ✓ Good familiarity with both cultures;
- ✓ A rich vocabulary in both languages;
- ✓ The ability to express yourself clearly and concisely in both languages;
- ✓ Shorthand skills for consecutive interpretation;
- ✓ For simultaneous translation – at least 2-3 years of experience working in soundproof booths.

Despite the significant differences in the required professional skills of translators and interpreters, both, in addition to an excellent knowledge of both languages, need to understand the meaning of the translated text or speech. After all, neither written nor oral translation can be reduced to mechanically replacing the words of one language with the words of another. The most important thing here is to understand the idea expressed in one language, and then accurately express it using the resources of another language.

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